

## VON BODIE AND WHITE ARE STILL COLLECTING

The Pen, Ink and Brush Club and  
a Mythical Consumptives  
Home Bob Up Again.

### ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE

She Gave Out a Series of Checks This  
Winter on Fairy Tales  
From Fakers.

A New York woman of social prominence whose family is one of the best known in the city has told *THE SUN* the story of what she calls "a chain of events" of the past winter in which she has figured. It indicates that the old schemes resorted to by alleged newspaper workers and artists to keep themselves in funds without resorting to manual labor are still productive of results in spite of the disclosures of these schemes made by *THE SUN* in years past.

This woman chanced to ask for information concerning the men who told her these tales of suffering newspaper men and artists in whose aid she was asked to give substantial checks and when informed that these appeals are always made for the personal benefit of the check seekers, she consented to relate her experience in order to save others from the workings of the scheme.

The *SUN*'s informant said that she was so charmed of the manner in which she had been imposed upon that she did not even tell members of her own family and since her name is of national prominence in connection with a movement in which she is interested, she asked that her name be not disclosed. Her story follows:

Some months ago a man came to my house and introduced himself as Edward G. White. He told me he was going in the interest of a number of newspaper men and artists who had formed the Pen, Ink and Brush Club, and were to give an exhibition of their work at the Waldorf Astoria. He said that members of the club had to depend for their livelihood largely upon the money from the sale of their work and that they were asking persons of means to subscribe to pay for the expense of the exhibition. I have had more or less practical business experience but the man talked so glibly that I believed him, and gave him a check for \$250, I think it was.

This man went on to tell me that he held a Virginia, and he brought up the subject of this movement in which I am interested, and which he said he desired to help because of his interest in it from the standpoint of patriotism. I told him I would appreciate his help very much, because it is something all should be glad to aid. He said he controlled the Associated Press and could have any article he sent out published in every newspaper in the United States. I didn't believe all this, but as I am of a trusting nature until I have been deceived in a person I thanked him.

Not long afterward the man came to me again and asked me for my photograph. He had a series of articles ready for publication in all the newspapers in the country and needed the photograph to go with it. He showed me letters purporting to come from a number of newspapers, which I believe now he wrote himself, appointing him their correspondent at

Washington during the session of the present Congress. He explained that this would enable him to do much more for the organization in which I am interested, but said he would like to have a check to pay for having a drawing made from photograph. I told him I didn't think this was necessary, because the newspapers that have used my photograph have had a cut made directly from the picture. He said that these cuts were entirely different and he had to have \$500, so I gave him another check.

A few days later the man returned with a drawing made from the photograph, which was near as good as the photograph itself, but which he said wasn't entirely finished. He said he had to have \$400 more immediately to complete work on the cut and that the articles he had written were all held up waiting for the completion of the cut. So I gave him this check. He called on me once more and said he was just back from an important mission to Albany, but I have never seen him since and the articles have never appeared.

My next experience was when the two young men came to me saying that they were the publishers of a magazine in Washington and they wanted a check for \$500 to send out a series of articles about the work in which I am interested, saying that they would reach thousands of newspapers that would not get the articles sent by the other man. By this time I knew that I had been swindled, but I wanted to see just how far the game would go so I gave them a check.

A few days ago a man calling himself Edward von Bodie called on me and said he was interested in my work and would be glad to do something to help it along. I said: "Very well, I will be glad to have your assistance, but I want you to understand at the outset that there will be no money in it for you." He seemed indignant at the suggestion of money and then I said to him: "I've had an experience this winter that has taught me a lesson. I asked him if he knew an Edward White and he replied:

"Now isn't it a coincidence. Mrs. — was in to see me the other day and she said she had paid White \$500 for an exhibition of the Pen, Ink and Brush Club. Why, that organization has been out of existence for four years."

It is a struggle to remember that the woman he named is one of my nearest friends, but I was even more amazed that he spoke as he did about the other man. I finally convinced him that he could get no money out of me for aiding my organization, so he left. He came to see me again a day or two ago and said he was collecting funds for a home for consumptives near New York, just outside of Phoenix, Ariz., and that my husband, who did not long ago, had always been a liberal contributor. He said that it was on my husband's suggestion that the society he represented had rented a house in Arizona to which they could send newspaper men who were ill, and said the society had decided to name the home in memory of my husband.

I told this man that I might do something if I found that there was any such home, but that I had never heard my husband say anything about aiding such a cause. I assured him that I would sign no check until I had convinced myself, and I was about to write to Phoenix, Ariz., when I was advised to ask *THE SUN*. These three separate appeals to me for money may not all be part of one scheme, but it seems to me they constitute a remarkable chain of events.

There is no home for consumptive newspaper men at Phoenix, Ariz., that *THE SUN* has ever heard of, but Von Bodie has been an active collector for various purposes for some years. He admits that at one time he was collecting funds for the Commercial Travelers Home at Binghamton, but says he is not the E. Von Bodenheim who also solicited for the home and branched out in a campaign for funds for the Commercial Travelers Home, Hospital and Training School, which couldn't be found when any one looked for it. The same man got a lot of money from New York business men for a projected Railway Conductors Club building, which was never built.

Von Bodie became interested in news-

paper men in 1905, when he helped to organize the Pen Club, which had a number of active newspaper men as members for a time, but gradually lost them and finally was made the ground of an appeal by Von Bodie to wealthy men for money. The club has been dead for several years.

For several months past Von Bodie has frequented hotel corridors in New York, usually presenting an air of prosperity, which was enhanced by a fur coat with an astrachan collar. He held forth first at the Wolcott, and moved successively to the Imperial and Plaza and wound up at the Waldorf, where he can still be found.

Edward G. White, or E. G. White, has had a varied career. In the early '90s he eloped with and married a young woman of a wealthy Virginia family and later he shot a man he saw walking with his wife on the street in Chicago. The man recovered and White's friends got him off. White made a winter book on the American Derby in Chicago in 1905 and when the Derby was called off he retained about \$22,000 on the ground that the bettors had lost. Later he had difficulties with a bookmaker in Baltimore who employed him as cashier.

White originated the Pen, Ink and Brush Club in 1906 after he had made a favorable impression on several artists of standing, but they soon repudiated him when they found he was writing to society women for money to pay for the exhibitions.

### MISS PUGH IN MURDER CASE.

First Woman Lawyer Assigned to Defense of Homicide Prisoner.

For the first time in the history of the New York courts a woman lawyer will defend a man on trial for murder in the first degree. The lawyer is Lucille Pugh, whose office is at 78 William street, and she has been assigned by Judge Swann of the Court of General Sessions to conduct the defense of Le Roy Poindexter, a negro, who is charged with having killed Thomas Brown, a white man, in a quarrel over a crap game in front of 226 West Twenty-ninth street on March 2.

When he was arraigned for pleading the negro said he had no lawyer and no money to pay for one, but that he would like to have Miss Pugh assigned to the case because she knew his folks down in North Carolina. Judge Swann sent for Miss Pugh and asked her if she felt she could defend the negro. She did and received the assignment. Miss Pugh entered a plea of not guilty for her client with leave to change the plea within ten days.

She is a matter of fact little woman, 28 years old, who was graduated from the New York University Law School in 1908. She told the court that she had conducted several civil suits in the Supreme Court and the defense of one criminal case. In court yesterday she wore a tight fitting jacket and waistcoat, turndown collar, red tie and black derby hat, which she took off when she approached the bench. To assist Miss Pugh Judge Swann assigned State Senator James D. McClelland as associate counsel.

### SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM PLANS.

Those Who Are Fitted Will Find It Easy to Enter the Pulitzer Courses.

More definite plans in reference to the organization and administration of the Pulitzer School of Journalism were announced at Columbia University yesterday. In general the entrance requirements are to be similar to those of the college entrance examination board, but applicants prepared to offer satisfactory evidence of fitness will be admitted at the discretion of the faculty and college graduates will be admitted without examination.

The academic branches of instruction will be taught by members of the university faculty in the first two years and technical subjects will be in charge of trained newspaper men.

Mr. Pulitzer's suggestions for the school will be followed as closely as possible. He favored training in the style of written English, the essentials of law, ethics, history, economics, arbitration, statistics, modern languages and literatures and a study of the news.

## TO MOVE HYDE'S TRIAL TO-MORROW

Uncertain Whether or Not He Will  
Appear Before Justice  
Davis.

### PROHIBITION IN FORCE

Defendant's Parole Continued Over the  
District Attorney's  
Protest.

It is not certain whether or not ex-Chamberlain Hyde will be produced on Monday before Justice Vernon M. Davis to be tried on the indictment against him for bribery. Before he and his counsel, Max D. Steuer, arrived at the Brooklyn court house yesterday, on the return of the writ of habeas corpus granted by Justice Woodward, Assistant District Attorney Johnston of New York had served on Justice Woodward the writ of prohibition from the Appellate Division in New York forbidding any further proceedings under the habeas corpus. Then District Attorney Whitman came and Justice Woodward went on the bench.

Justice Woodward said he had issued the writ on the authority of a decision of the Appellate Division in the Second Department in the Patrick case. But since the Appellate Division in the First Department had seen fit to grant a writ of prohibition the dignified and orderly course would be to await the determination of that proceeding before going on with the habeas corpus proceeding.

Mr. Steuer asked that the parole of the prisoner be continued District Attorney Whitman saying that the writ of prohibition had made the writ of habeas corpus inoperative and that Hyde was subject to arrest and commitment on the indictment.

Mr. Steuer retorted that the writ of habeas corpus was still operative and

that it practically nullified the indictment so that as the matter stood at the time, Hyde was accused of no crime.

Justice Woodward said he was sure the District Attorney did not wish to submit the defendant to any humiliation, and the District Attorney replied that he did not contemplate anything drastic but he did insist upon Hyde's giving bail. Mr. Whitman held that the parole expired with the appearance before Justice Woodward yesterday morning.

Mr. Steuer retorted that the District Attorney was as much stayed by the Appellate Division's writ as was the court or the defendant.

After a repusal of the writ of prohibition Justice Woodward said he would assume the responsibility of adjourning the matter before him until the other writ was disposed of. He cited the decision of Justice Jenks in the Patrick case to the effect that the writ of habeas corpus at common law was beyond legislative limitation or impairment and declared that the proceeding before him must continue "unless the Appellate Division in the First Department sets aside a decision of a coordinate branch of its court."

The District Attorney renewed his protest against continued parole for the defendant and Justice Woodward retorted that the District Attorney could not oust him from his jurisdiction in the case "simply on an ex parte order to show cause."

The District Attorney said afterward that he would move the case for trial on Monday morning. Mr. Steuer said that he expected to devote himself until that time to a study of the law and that by Monday morning he would have made up his mind whether to present Hyde for trial or not. He had previously said that he would not present the prisoner before any other court until the writ of habeas corpus was disposed of. That cannot be disposed of until after the Appellate Division disposes of the writ of prohibition, and that matter has been set down for Tuesday.

### Lawyer Appears for Brower.

William Brower, who said he was of the National Locomotive Firemen's Association when he was arrested charged with attempting to bribe a clerk in the office of the Martin B. Brown Printing and Binding Company to give him a copy of the strike vote ballots of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was held in \$500 bail by Magistrate Herbert in the Tombs court yesterday. William Wills, a Brooklyn lawyer, appeared to represent him and not a surety company to go on his bail bond. Brower did not seem to be acquainted with the lawyer.

## WICKERSHAM OUTLINES PLAN TO CURB TRUSTS

Congress, He Says, Should Regulate  
Formation of Giant  
Corporations.

### PRESENT LAWS NEGATIVE

Attorney-General Opposes Method of  
Forcing Large Concerns to  
Dissolve.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—Attorney-General Wickersham speaking here tonight before the American Academy of Political and Social Science outlined a programme of legislation to control monopolies which in his opinion would effectively solve the trust problem. Congress, he said, should enact affirmative legislation regulating the formation of the giant corporations of the country and the conditions under which they conduct their business. Thus far, he added, Congress had dealt with the trust problem only in a negative manner by passing prohibitive laws.

"The elements of a sound, constructive national policy," Mr. Wickersham said, "consist mainly, as it seems to me, in: 1. Enforcing the Sherman law against all great combinations by requiring them to separate themselves into such parts as will remove all danger of monopoly. 2. Breaking up all agreements and combinations between separate, independent, competing concerns having for their purpose the unfair control of business and exclusion of competition; and, where the intent to violate the law is apparent, prosecuting criminally those concerned in them. 3. The enactment of a proper, adequate national law of corporate association which will enable legitimate enterprise to be organized under appropriate legal supervision and so regulated in its conduct as to make it impossible to use the organization as a vehicle of fraud and deception either of investors or competitors. With such a policy carried into effect the 'trust problem' in its present form at least would be effectively solved."

"I confess that to my mind," the Attorney-General continued, "the only logical and effective way to deal with the problem is through affirmative national legislation authorizing the formation of corporations, prescribing the conditions under which they shall issue their stock and securities and regulating them so that while effective organizations for the conduct of large and successful business, they shall not be capable of being made vehicles of monopoly or of public deception."

On the other hand, if Congress cannot be persuaded to legislate other than negatively, then the most practicable and indeed, I think, the only clearly thought out and intelligently conceived legislation in that direction that has been suggested is embodied in a bill introduced recently by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

Mr. Wickersham declared the dissolution of the Oil and Tobacco combinations had restored competition. "The great Standard Oil combination," he said, "had to break up into thirty odd separate parts, and the Supreme Court sent the Tobacco trust back to the Circuit Court to be so dealt with as to end the monopoly it had enjoyed. The latter case furnished a test of the practicability of the anti-trust law as an economic measure."

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